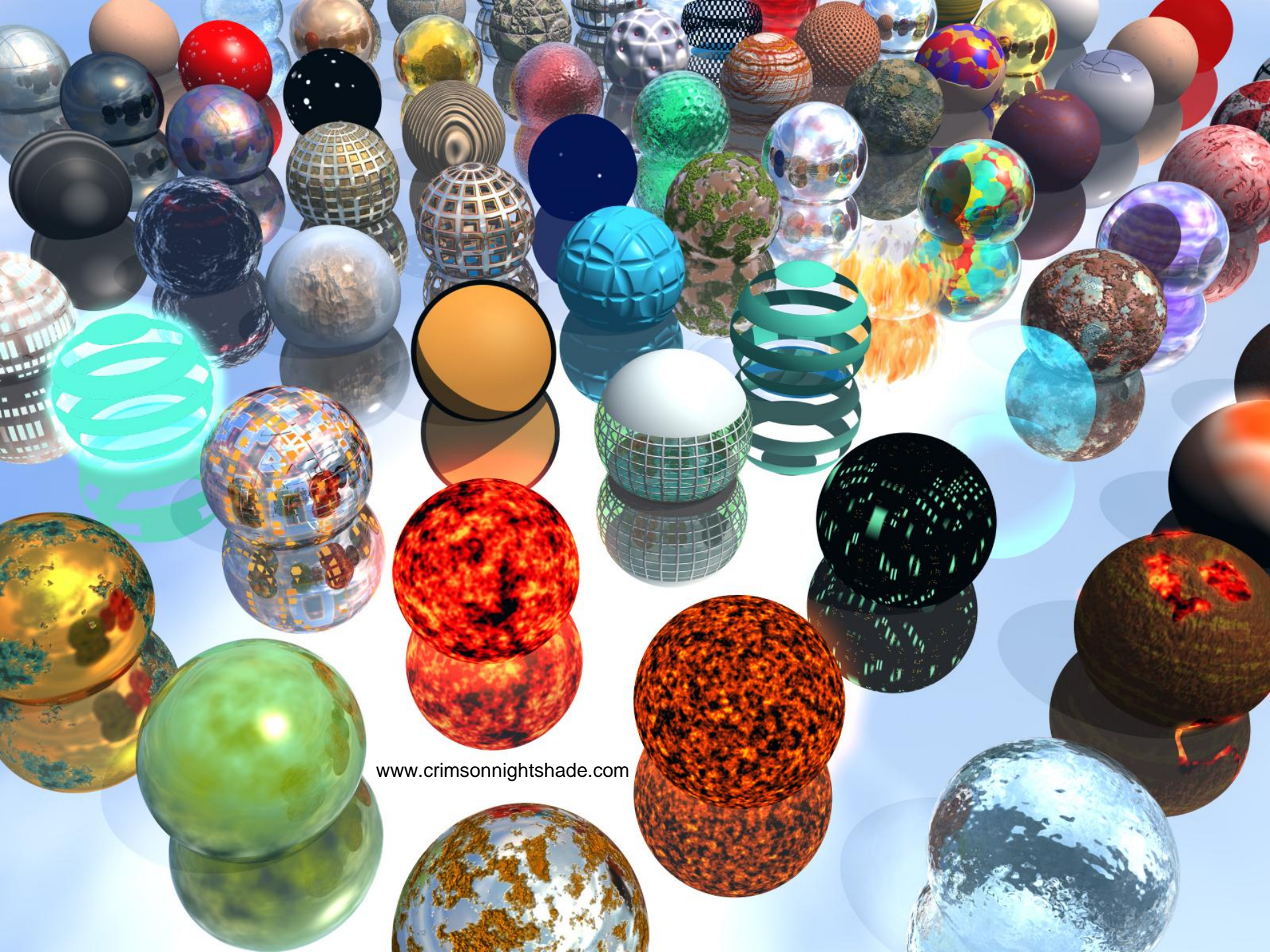


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3D RENDERING DEPTH OF FIELD



www.crimsonnightshade.com

Problem

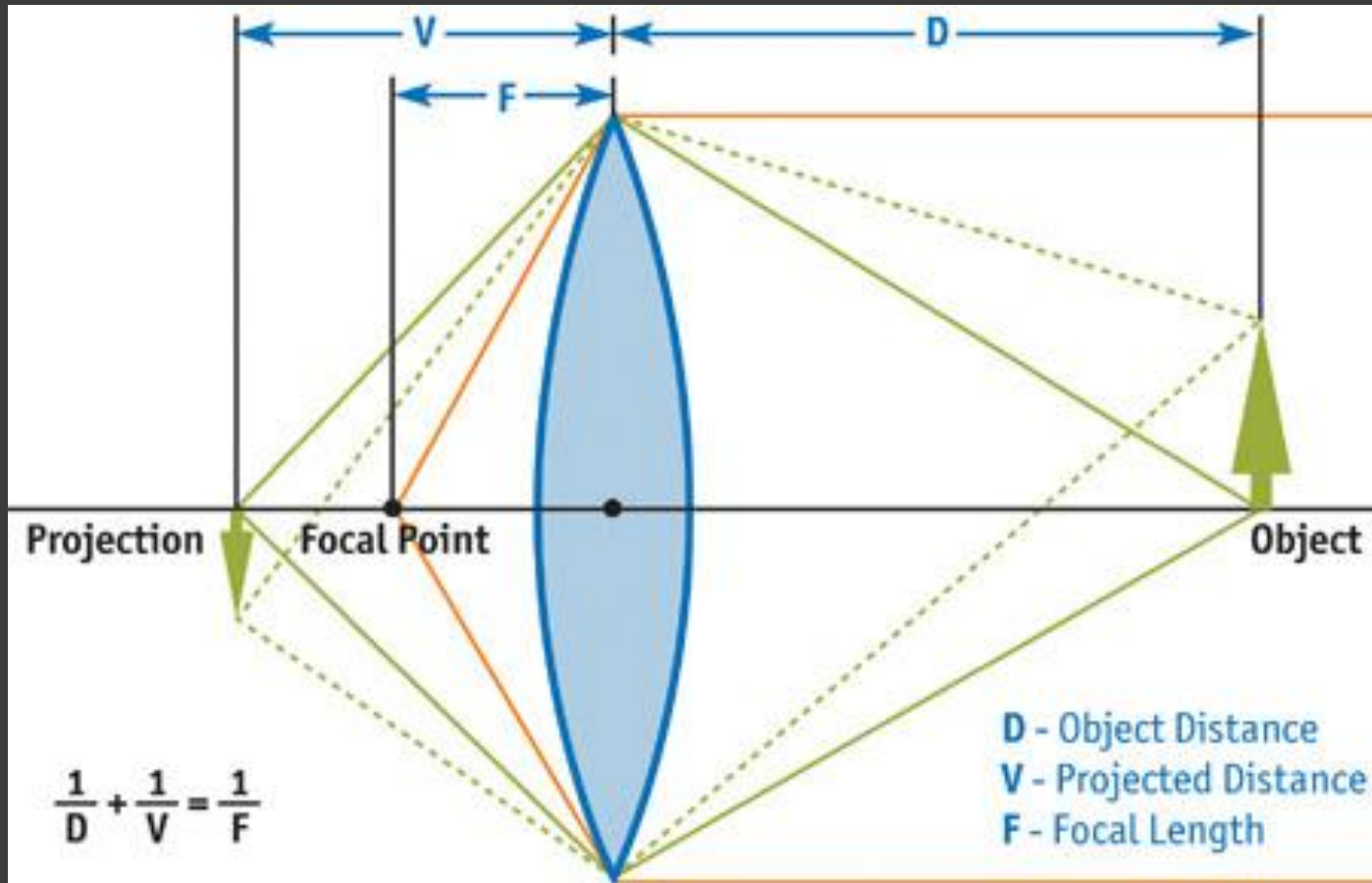
- ⦿ 3D rendered images are “too good”
- ⦿ Everything is in focus
- ⦿ Real world photographs have a limited DOF
- ⦿ DOF provides artistic influence to the image
- ⦿ DOF guides the viewer to the subject.
- ⦿ WHAT is this next image?
 - Rendering or photograph?
 - ... of what?

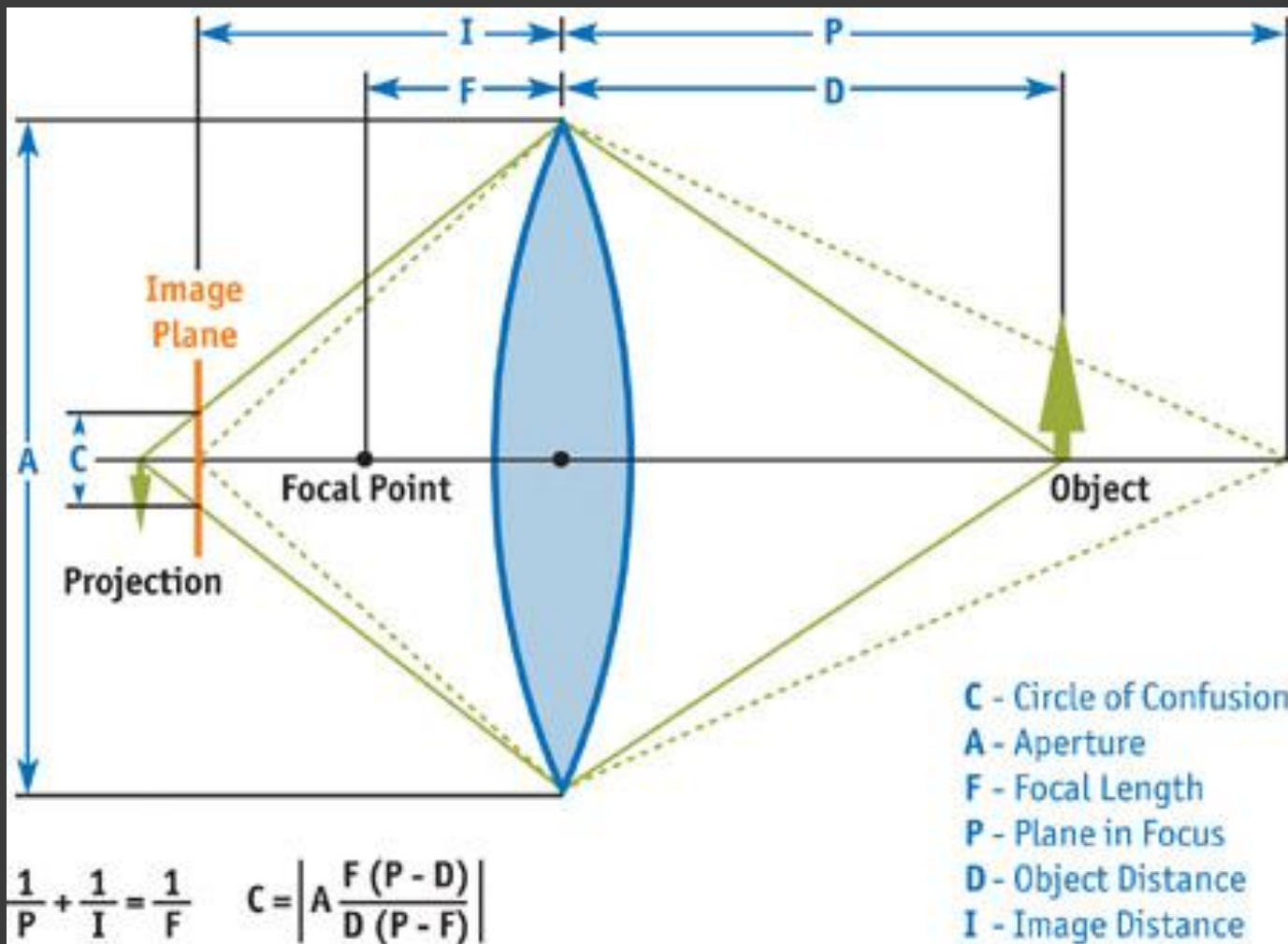




DOF in photography

- Critical Plane of Focus (CPF)
 - Distance to the focal plane
 - Flat plane misnomer, the 'plane' is curved
 - DOF is a distance range, a volume of space
- Understand the Circle of Confusion (COC)
 - The area on the film plane where rays of light from one point collect
 - The bigger the COC, the 'blurrier' the image.
 - Sharp focus means the COC is smaller than...?
 - COC is a function of the aperture size and the distance to the subject / object







DOF in image rendering

- Blur the pixel as a function of it's depth
 - Depth map
- 3 algorithms required to create DOF
 - Determining Depth to intersection
 - Determining the COC
 - Blur the pixel
 - Accumulation buffer
 - Down sample blur
 - Multiple lens perspectives

Accumulation buffer

- Create sharp image
- Alter each pixel by averaging it with surrounding pixels.
- Fast – post render process

Down Sample Blur

- ⦿ Create a sharp image
- ⦿ Create a blurry image
 - Down sample
 - Gaussian matrix blur
- ⦿ Faster - post render process
- ⦿ Used in real time rendering (games)
 - pre-rendered blur map

Multiple Lens Perspectives

- ⦿ Determine COC as function of depth to the subject
- ⦿ Cast multiple perspective rays for a single pixel.
- ⦿ Realistic effect requires lots of samples
- ⦿ Slow

Solution

Down Sample Blur with Post-Render Averaging

- Render scene as normal
- Create a copy of the image and reduce size
- Perform 3x3 Gaussian blur on the copy
- For each pixel in the original image:
 - Determine the distance from camera (depth map)
 - Determine the distance from the CPOF
 - Calculate the final color as a mix of the original image and the blurred image

Implementation Strategy

- Changes to the GUI:
 - Select the Critical Plane of Focus (CPOF)
 - Select the amount to reduce the blurred image (2, 4, 8, 16)
 - “Depth of Field” button
- When “Depth of Field” button is pressed:
 - Create a copy of mResultImage called mBlurlImage with reduced size.
 - Perform a Gaussian Blur on mBlurlImage.
 - For each pixel in mBlurlImage calculate the distance from the CPOF using the value stored in mResultPixelDepth.
 - Calculate the color of the pixel to set in mResultImage as a mix of mSharplImage and mBlurlImage.
 - Update the display.

Implementation Strategy

- Gaussian Blur:
 - Create a copy of the original image (mOriginalImage)
 - Re-calculate the color for each pixel by gathering light from the adjacent pixels using the matrix shown below.

Gaussian Blur			
1	2	1	
2	4	2	
1	2	1	/16+0

Matrix for Gaussian Blur taken from:

<http://www.codeproject.com/KB/GDI-plus/csharpfilters.aspx>

Risk evaluation

- Algorithm performance – unreasonable time to render?
- Short development time frame (Due March 15th, 2010)
- Time to implement multiple DOF algorithms
- Keeping changes in sync – source control
- Potential Multithreading issues
- Moving bar for correctness - What looks best can vary from one person to the next

References

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<http://graphics.stanford.edu/courses/cs248-02/haeberli-akeley-accumulation-buffer-sig90.pdf>